

Workshop Tasks

- Group 1 – Summarize the event studied, locale, and the research methods used by Beggs et al. (1996)
- Group 2 – According to Beggs et al. (1996), what are the key social factors that constrained the receipt of aid from organizations (any received and the number) following Hurricane Andrew?
- Group 3 – According to Beggs et al. (1996), what are the key social factors that constrained the receipt of aid from FEMA and the Red Cross following Hurricane Andrew?
- Group 4 – According to Beggs et al. (1996), what are the key social factors that constrained the receipt of aid from churches and other organizations following Hurricane Andrew?

Post-Disaster Assistance Study (Beggs et al. 1996)

- Event: Hurricane Andrew (August, 1992)
- Locale Studied: Southwestern Louisiana
- Research Methods
 - A. Random Sample (N=594)
 - B. Telephone Interviews
 - C. Outcome Variables
 - D. Individual Level Characteristics
 - E. Personal Network Context
 - F. Local Community Context
 - G. Control Variables

Source: Adapted from Beggs, John J., Valerie Haines and Jeanne S. Hurlbert. 1996. "The Effects of Personal Network and Local Community Contexts on the Receipt of Formal Aid During Disaster Recovery." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14:57-78, pp. 63-65.

Constraints on Receipt of Aid From Organizations

- Received Aid From Any Organizations (Model 2)
 - A. Damage to house (greater)
 - B. Family income (lower)
 - C. House insurance (none)
 - D. Personal network density (lower)
 - E. Personal network geographic range (greater)
 - F. Owner-occupancy (higher)
- Received Aid From More Organizations (Model 2)
 - A. Damage to house (greater)
 - B. Race (non-white)
 - C. Family income (lower)
 - D. House insurance (none)
 - E. Personal network geographic range (greater)
 - F. Owner-occupancy (higher)

Source: Adapted from Beggs, John J., Valerie Haines and Jeanne S. Hurlbert. 1996. "The Effects of Personal Network and Local Community Contexts on the Receipt of Formal Aid During Disaster Recovery." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14:57-78, pp. 65-67.

Constraints on Receipt of Aid From FEMA and Red Cross

- Received Aid From FEMA (Model 2)
 - A. Gender (male)
 - B. House insurance (none)
 - C. Damage to house (greater)
 - D. Household size (larger)
 - E. Personal network geographic range (greater)
- Received Aid From Red Cross (Model 2)
 - A. Damage to house (greater)
 - B. Age (younger)
 - C. Race (non-white)
 - D. Family income (lower)

Source: Adapted from Beggs, John J., Valerie Haines and Jeanne S. Hurlbert. 1996. "The Effects of Personal Network and Local Community Contexts on the Receipt of Formal Aid During Disaster Recovery." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14:57-78, pp. 67-68.

Constraints on Receipt of Aid From Churches and Other Organizations

- Received Aid From Churches (Model 2)
 - A. Race (non-white)
 - B. Personal network size (greater)
 - C. Personal network density (lower)
 - D. Personal network proportion male (high)
 - E. Owner-occupancy (higher)
- Received Aid From Other Organizations
 - A. Age (older)
 - B. Marital status (married)
 - C. Race (white)
 - D. Hurricane experience (no)

Source: Adapted from Beggs, John J., Valerie Haines and Jeanne S. Hurlbert. 1996. "The Effects of Personal Network and Local Community Contexts on the Receipt of Formal Aid During Disaster Recovery." *International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters* 14:57-78, pp. 67-69.

Seven Recovery Issues

- What decision-making mechanisms should be used to decide how, when and where to rebuilt?
- Should there be changes in land use?
- Should there be changes in building codes?
- Should there be compensation or special financial assistance for private property loss?
- How should disaster-produced personal and family problems be handled?
- How should increased local public expenditures be financed?

Source: Adapted from J. Eugene Haas, Robert W. Kates, and Martyn J. Bowden, (eds.). 1977. *Reconstruction Following Disaster*. Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, pp. xxx-xxxii.

Seven Recovery Functions

- Information Gathering and Assessment
- Organizational Arrangements
- Resource Mobilization
- Planning, Administration, and Budgeting
- Regulation and Approval
- Coordination and Interorganizational Relations
- Monitoring and Evaluation

Source: Adapted from Rubin, Claire B. 1991. "Recovery From Disaster." Pp. 224-259 in *Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government*, edited by Thomas E. Drabek and Gerard J. Hoetmer. Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, p. 227.

Managerial Constraints

- Personal Leadership (e.g., ability to marshal internal and external resources)
- Ability to Act (e.g., local administrative and technical capability)
- Knowing What To Do (e.g., local knowledge of requirements for state and federal assistance)

Source: Adapted from Rubin, Claire B. 1991. Pp. 224-259 in *Emergency Management: Principles and Practice for Local Government*, edited by Thomas E. Drabek and Gerard J. Hoetmer. Washington, D.C.: International City Management Association, p. 233.

Community Dimensions of Vulnerability

- Geographic Isolation of Community (low)
- Community Member Isolation (low)
- Self Sufficiency (high)
- Community Spirit (high)
- Family Dispersal (low)
- Geographic Mobility (high)
- Equality of Distribution of Authority (high)
- Community Conflict (low)
- Risk Awareness (high)
- Risk Susceptibility (low)
- Resilience to a Realized Source of Risk (high)
- Level of Response and Recovery Preparedness (high)
- Economic Viability (pre-event) (high)

Source: Adapted from Sullivan, Mark. 2003. "Communities and Their Experience of Emergencies." *Australian Journal of Emergency Management* 18 (No. 1):19-26, p. 21.

Non-Governmental Disaster Agencies

- American Red Cross
- Salvation Army
- Volunteers of America
- Religious Groups (examples)
 - A. Church World Services
 - B. Mennonite Disaster Service
 - C. Southern Baptist Convention
 - D. National Catholic Disaster Relief Committee
 - E. B'nai B'rith
 - F. Seventh Day Adventists

Principles of Sustainability

- Maintain and, if possible, enhance, its residents' quality of life
- Enhance local economic vitality
- Promote social and intergenerational equity
- Maintain and, if possible, enhance, the quality of the environment
- Incorporate disaster resilience and mitigation into its decisions and actions
- Use a consensus-building, participatory process when making decisions

Source: Adapted from Monday, Jacquelyn L. 2002. "Building Back Better: Creating a Sustainable Community After Disaster." *Natural Hazards Informer* No. 3 (January), pp. 1-12.

The Ten Step Process (Local Holistic Recovery)

- Get organized
- Involve the public
- Coordinate with other agencies, departments, and groups
- Identify post-disaster problems
- Evaluate the problems and identify opportunities
- Set goals
- Develop strategies for implementation
- Plan for action
- Get agreement on the plan for action
- Implement, evaluate, and revise

Source: Adapted from Monday, Jacquelyn L. 2002. "Building Back Better: Creating a Sustainable Community After Disaster." *Natural Hazards Informer* No. 3 (January), pp. 1-12.

Post-Disaster Community Change: Four Research Perspectives

- No Effect Conclusions
- Short-Term Effects Equal Life Changes
- Accelerating Trends
- Blame Assignment